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Hardy Perennials Conifers Trees, Shrubs



PARAMUS NURSERY, Inc.

Successors to
K. E. DE WAAL MALEFYT

Telephone 1081

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Introduction

WITH the introduction of the fourth edition of the catalogue for the Paramus Nursery, we beg to announce the forming of a corporation under the name of Paramus Nursery, Inc. The founder of the Nursery has retired from active business, and, although the name of the firm is changed, our aim will still be (as of our predecessor), first and last, to please our customers, and, whenever possible, to improve our services. As you look through this new edition you will soon observe that we have added to our perennial list some twenty-six new species which we considered well worth adding and have omitted a few which did not prove as satisfactory as we had expected.

This is a catalogue of stock actually growing in our nursery at Paramus Road, Ridgewood, N. J., which you are cordially invited to visit. The nurseries are open to the public every weekday of the year, but positively no business will be transacted on Sunday. Stock not mentioned in this catalogue can be supplied at comparatively short notice, as we have made the necessary arrangements for such transactions with the best and most reliable nurserymen in America. The stock offered is absolutely first class in every respect, grown with the greatest of care, and handled only by men of experience; it has been transplanted often, and is regularly inspected by the state inspector. As the soil is sandy and light, all our plants have a good root system, consisting of a lot of small, fibrous roots so important for successful planting.

Delivery. We do our own delivering within a radius of 20 miles. Customers should realize how much better it is to get stock from a nursery in their immediate vicinity, as it saves a great deal of trouble, especially due to delay of express or freight, as well as having the satisfaction of receiving stock in perfect condition. When it is shipped by freight or express it frequently arrives more or less damaged, wilted, or sometimes even dead, which results in disappointment and time wasted. Besides, if requested, when we deliver the stock we also send men of experience along to plant it at once, so that there is practically no chance for it to dry up or die through delay in having it planted. The law requires also that stock received outside of the resident state be examined.

Terms. Orders by mail from unknown parties should be accompanied by satisfactory references or at least 30 per cent cash. Stock sent only C. O. D.; packing charges, approximating 10 per cent of the value of the goods ordered, at cost.

In giving orders to our salesmen, we agree to the following:

All the stock purchased from us, planted by us, and paid for within thirty days after date of planting, will be replaced up to the full value of the stock, except where otherwise stated in this catalogue, if, from natural causes, it dies within a year.

Early Orders. Anyone familiar with the rush at the planting season will know that it is next to impossible to fill an order, requiring much time in its preparation, on short notice, without doing injustice to those who placed their orders early. To give all our customers fair treatment in a good, businesslike way, we have adopted the practice of filling orders in rotation, unless orders reach us far enough in advance of the planting season, with special instruction to plant at a given date, so that we can arrange to accommodate all in this respect. Again we wish to emphasize the importance of placing your orders as far in advance of the planting season as possible.

Guarantee. While we exercise the greatest care to have our trees and plants true to label, especially the stock grown in our own nurseries, we do not give any warranty, express or implied; and in case of any error on our part it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the stock.

All goods in this Catalogue are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and the prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

PARAMUS NURSERY, Inc.

Successors to K. E. DE WAAL MALEFYT

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.



One of our perennial plantings

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes, there are none that have made such rapid strides in public favor as the old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers. For borders along fences, shrubbery, etc., their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasant changes which take place throughout the entire season in a well-arranged hardy garden, which continually brings forth something new and fresh to interest and delight old and young. We have over 250 varieties of these delightful flowers in our own nursery, grown mostly from our own seeds. We have taken care to have only the best of plants; those that are of a weedy nature are entirely left out.

Prices: 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10, \$20 per 100, and up, unless otherwise noted

Achillea · Milfoil or Yarrow

Boule de Neige. *Ball of Snow.* Improvement on The Pearl, with fuller and more perfect flowers.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. This is the best Achillea for cut-flowers. The plants are almost continuously in bloom, growing about 2 feet high.

Tomentosa. *Woolly Yarrow.* This is a dwarf variety and makes an excellent plant for the rock-garden. The leaves are finely cut. 6 to 8 inches.

Agrostemma · Rose Campion

Coronaria. *Mullein Pink.* Sometimes called "Rose Champion," although I truly think this is a joke. Flowers are a rich crimson, and the leaves have a silvery velvet coat that makes them very attractive in the hardy border.

Althæa · Hollyhock

This plant is so well known and is of such long standing that it is unnecessary to give a description. At the present time we are offering these in different colors; yellow, pink, and crimson.

Alyssum · Madwort

Saxatile compactum. *Gold Tuft; Basket of Gold; Rock Madwort.* One of the earliest hardy perennials to show their bright yellow flowers in the spring. After the flowers are cut the plant still makes a nice appearance with its silvery white leaves.

Amsonia

Tabernæmontana. When seen in bloom looks very curious. The color of the flower is a very delicate blue and they last a good while in water. The plant is very hardy and makes good clumps after it becomes well established. Grows about 2 feet high.

Anchusa · Alkanet

This is a very robust grower, and when covered by its small gentian-blue flowers, certainly is a pretty sight. It is not very recommendable for cut-flowers. Grows about 4 feet high.



Aquilegias and Poppies in our nursery

Aquilegia • Columbine

The Columbines are among the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants. We have a great variety, all grown from our own seeds, producing their graceful, spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage. They are highly prized for cutting. Columbines are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well-drained, sunny position, and usually are at home in any hardy border or rockery. For years we have tried to improve the colors of most varieties and have met with remarkable success. We are, therefore, now able to offer the *Californica* and *Vulgaris* hybrids in the most beautiful colors imaginable. Their period of flowering covers the late spring and early summer months. Taken as a whole, they are the most important of the hardy garden plants and should be grown in quantity by every lover of old-fashioned garden flowers.

Californica hybrida. Very few perennials are so well known as the Columbines, and very few are so deserving of a place in the old-fashioned garden as this flower. We have tried for several years to improve the size of the flowers and the length of the spurs, some of which are over 2 inches long, which makes a very attractive sight. If you will add to this the different delicate shades we have in our collection, you will always be glad that we included this among your collection. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Flabellata nana alba. This is a dwarf variety with mostly pure white flowers which make a great show early in the spring. They are especially fine for a rock-garden and grow about 1 foot high.

Haylodgensis delicatissima. A dwarf-growing variety, and, as the name suggests, of a very delicate shade of pink and yellow. 35 cts. each.

Armeria • Thrift

Laucheana. These plants look like real tufts of grass. They are evergreen and almost everblooming if the faded flowers are continually cut out. The flowers are a light pink, about 8 inches tall.

Maritima. *Sea Thrift.* Has the same appearance as the above, but the flowers grow about a foot high, with very wiry stems, and if you keep the flowers cut, they will continue to bloom for a long time

Asclepias · Butterfly Weed

Tuberosa. A native plant of great beauty, growing about 2 feet high, with very showy orange flowers. Flowers at a time when there are not very many perennials in bloom.

Aster · Michaelmas Daisy

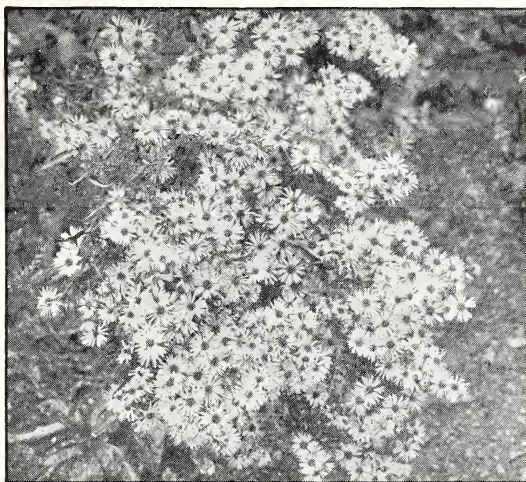
Amellus, Imperator. A dwarf-growing hardy Aster, with blue blooms about an inch across. Very fine flowers. \$1 each.

Blutregen. This is of the same growth as Lil Fardell, but of a little clearer pink. 50 cts. each.

Erica. Is of the Belgica type; deep pink; very attractive. 50c. ea.

Grandiflorus. One of the best hardy Asters with purple flowers. Grows about 3 feet high.

Linosyris. Goldilocks. This plant is not very well known yet. Grows about 1 ½ feet high and is an excellent late summer and fall bloomer, being literally covered with small yellow flowers for a long time. 50 cts. each.



Hardy Aster, Novæ-angliæ

Novæ-angliæ, Lil Fardell. This certainly is one of the best novelties in the New England Aster, with large flowers of a clear pink. Grows 5 feet high.

Ptarmicoides. The leaves of this Aster are so narrow that they really look like blades of grass. The flowers are small and pure white. Grows about a foot high.

Royal Purple. Of Belgica type, too. Good-sized purple flowers and thousands of them.

Versicolor. A light rose-color. Grows about 3 feet high. One of the most attractive sorts.

Bocconia · Plume Poppy

Cordata. A tall, hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower, and admirably adapted for planting in the shrubby borders, centers of beds, and in bold groups in almost any position. They will grow in almost any soil or situation, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in terminal panicles, of a creamy white color; blooms during July and August. 20 cts. each.

Boltonia · False Chamomile

Asteroides. Pure white. Among the choicest of our hardy plants, with large, single, aster-like flowers appearing during the summer and autumn months. With its thousands of flowers open at one time it produces a very showy effect. 4 to 6 feet high.

Latisquama. Same as above, except flowers are pink, slightly tinged with lavender. A fine variety to plant with *B. asteroides* for contrast. 3 to 4 feet.



Campanula Medium

Campanula · Bellflower

Indispensable, hardy garden flowers, with a great variety of forms, some tall and graceful, others small, dwarf, compact plants, suitable for edging, etc. They like a good rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half-shady place. Should have a place in every garden.

Carpatica. *Carpathian Harebell.* A pretty species, growing in compact tufts not exceeding 8 inches in height. Flowers clear blue, held erect on wiry stems. Begins blooming in June, continuing until October. As an edging for the rockery or hardy border it is insurpassable and supplies that touch of blue that is needed in every planting.

Latifolia. Here we have one of our natural wild flowers which certainly deserves a place in the hardy border.

Medium. We have added this variety, although a *biennial*, to our collection, and offer it for spring sale to our customers in 4-inch pots, so that they will bloom the same year. There are three colors: blue, rose, and white.

Medium Calycanthema. *Cup-and-Saucer.* Offered same as above.

Persicifolia. *Peach Bells.* Blue, salver-shaped flowers. Grows 2 feet high.

Persicifolia alba. Same as above, but pure white.

Cerastium

Tomentosum. *Snow in Summer.* Bright, silvery foliage, with white flowers suitable for the rockery or for planting in dry sunny places, and on steep banks. Useful for carpet bedding. 6 inches. May, June.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Arcticum. *The Arctic Daisy.* A perfect gem among the fall-flowering perennials. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty dark green foliage, which is covered by pure white flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter.

King Edward VII. This is very free-flowering, and is about the largest Daisy in existence.

Shasta Daisy, Alaska. Very free-flowering, with pure white flowers 4½ to 5 inches across.

Uliginosum. Tall-growing, white Daisy, about 4 feet high. Wiry stems; fine for cut-flowers.



Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)

Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

These are very popular for outdoor bedding. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost. Frost does not affect the Chrysanthemums to any great extent, and flowers can often be picked until late November. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, with a slight covering of leaves during the winter, and will take care of themselves after they are once planted. We have a choice collection of good varieties in almost any color. Should be planted in the spring.

We have tried the seedlings of the Japanese Hardy Chrysanthemums and we think they are very satisfactory, because they sometimes bloom until December 1.

Convallaria · Lily-of-the-Valley

Majalis. These are well known and very fragrant, and like most other plants, repay good treatment. If the bed is given a liberal top dressing of well-decayed manure in February or March, it will increase the size, number, and vigor of the flowers. Specially suited for shady places.

Coreopsis · Yellow Daisy

Lanceolata. One of the most popular of hardy plants. Flowers are a rich, golden yellow, of graceful form and are invaluable for cutting. The main crop of flowers comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer, and care should be taken that the flowers do not run to seed. 20 cts. each.

Verticillata. Fine feathery foliage; a great profusion of small yellow flowers during July and August. 1½ to 2 feet.

Delphinium · Hardy Larkspur

These are the most popular subjects in the hardy border, being attractive and highly prepossessing plants of easy culture and most hardy. They will establish themselves in any garden soil, but respond quickly to good treatment. They may be planted early in October or as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring. The ground should be carefully prepared and drained. Manure should not be allowed to come in contact with the roots or the grub worm will destroy the plants. A little fine bonemeal

DELPHINIUM, continued

dug around each plant early in May will be of great benefit, and in late autumn coal ashes should be sifted on them to protect from the grub worm which is their greatest enemy. After they have bloomed, cut them quite close to the ground, and a second and third crop of flowers will be borne.

Chinensis. A pretty variety with fine, feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles.

Formosum. A favorite dark blue, with white center. 3 to 4 feet.

Gold Medal Hybrids. The finest strain of mixed hybrids offered. The plants are of fine, vigorous habit, with large flowers in spikes 2 feet long and over, mostly running in the lighter shades of blue.



Dianthus barbatus

Dianthus barbatus • Sweet William

Sweet Williams were usually one of the features in the gardens of our grandmothers, and continue just as popular today. With the improvements of recent years in size and coloring, they are worthy of all the favor bestowed on them, and should be in every garden. The colorings and variations are endless and include crimson, scarlet, rose, pink, and white in self-colors, and many are edged, eyed, and variegated, with contrasting colors, both in the single- and double-flowering forms.

Furst Bismarck. *Everblooming Carnation.* This variety is of a lovely shade of pink; double flowers. 50 cts. each.

Latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. *Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William.* Showy, double, crimson flowers, lasting the entire summer.

Mixed. This is a mixture of the very nicest colors. As we are trying to improve it every year, they certainly are worthy of a place in the hardy border. 20 cts. each.

Dianthus plumarius • Hardy Pinks

Semperflorens. Fragrant flowers with fringed petals. Color varies from white to pink. A very hardy variety and always in bloom.

Dielytra • Bleeding-Heart

Formosa. Flowers small, rose color. Is not only a true perennial, but is almost an everbloomer, as with a little care it will bloom almost the whole summer. 30 cts. each.

DIELYTRA, continued

Spectabilis. An old-fashioned favorite, very scarce just now. Its long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped flowers are always attractive. Used mostly for forcing, but feels very much at home in the hardy border, and is especially valuable for planting in the shade. 4-inch pots 40 cts. See illustration on page 10.

Digitalis · Foxglove

Purpurea gloxiniaeflora. (Gloxinia-flowered.) A beautiful strain of finely spotted varieties. They are extremely old-fashioned, dignified, and stately—a wholesome company in any garden. The strong flower-stalks, 4 to 5 feet long, rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, always give an appearance of strength and beauty to the hardy border, and during the flowering season dominate the whole garden. They cannot be depended upon to come through the winter unless heavily covered with boughs or coarse litter.

Lanata. Long, dense spikes of grayish yellow flowers, very attractive.

Echinacea · Purple Coneflower

Purpurea. A very attractive perennial. The disk of the flower is convex at first but becomes egg-shaped and the receptacle conical, which is a charming feature of this plant. Flowers are reddish purple, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and last for weeks in water.

Epimedium · Barrenwort

Alpinum. One of the daintiest and most interesting plants for the hardy border and rockery. When sheltered under trees, the plants retain their foliage all winter. Flowers are yellow, grayish, and crimson. They grow about 10 to 12 inches high.

Macranthum. Taller than Alpinum: color magenta. 40c. ea.

Eupatorium · Hardy Ageratum

Cœlestinum. A very useful plant with ageratum-blue flowers late in the season. Will grow in almost any location.

Euphorbia · Milkwort

Polychroma. Great masses of chrome-yellow flowers in spring. Very attractive. 30 cts. each.

Feverfew · Matricaria

Little Gem. Large, double white flowers; 12 to 15 inches high.



A well-known landmark on Paramus Road



Gaillardia grandiflora

Funkia · Plantain Lily

The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage. Their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border, even when not in flower. Will grow well in sunny, or shaded and damp places.

Fortunei. Deep blue-green foliage which stands very erect. An excellent plant for borders. 35 cts. each.

Ovata. Purple flowers; large green foliage.

Subcordata grandiflora. This is the nicest and most recommendable variety of the Funkias. The leaves are of a tender green color; the flowers are spotless white, very fragrant, and quite often there are twelve of them on one stem, which means that they will bloom for almost two weeks in water. 40 cts. each.

Undulata variegata. Green and white variegated foliage; purple flowers.

Gaillardia · Blanket Flower

Grandiflora. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high, and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position. Beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are a lovely color; the centers are a dark red-brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange, and vermilion, and often a combination of all in one flower; some petals are shaped like a small trumpet. Flowers from May to November. Excellent for cutting.

Geranium · Crane's Bill

Sanguineum. Very large blood-red flowers. Very striking abundant foliage, covering the ground entirely. Grows 1 to 2 feet high. May to July.

Sanguineum album. Also of easy culture, covering the ground entirely; bears masses of white flowers for a long time. We cannot recommend this plant too highly for cemeteries. Grows 1½ feet high.

Grasses

Arrhenatherum bulbosum folia-variegata. A pretty dwarf, tufted grass; leaves green and white. Should be cut once before the seed stalks appear. Grows 6 to 8 inches high.

Elymus glaucus. Has narrow glaucous silvery foliage, which will grow in the most desolate corner of your place.

Eulalia japonica zebrina. A very conspicuous plant; leaves green, bordered with yellow.

Festuca glauca. Tufted, with fine bluish green foliage. Flower stalks should be removed before they bloom.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Garters.

Gypsophila · Baby's Breath

A hardy plant that will thrive in a sunny position, and on account of its large, gracefully arranged panicles of tiny flowers, should be in every garden.

Paniculata. A beautiful old-fashioned flower, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with highly-colored flowers.

Helenium · Sneezewort

Autumnale rubrum. A grand plant which blooms at a time when there are almost no flowers in the garden, being at its best about September.

Hoopesii. Pure orange-yellow flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. One of the earliest to flower, coming early in June. Very desirable border plant, growing well in any sunny location. Useful for cutting.

Helianthus · Hardy Sunflower

Atrorubens. This is one of the Hardy Sunflowers which are very useful in planting the background of your hardy border or to fill in spaces among your shrubbery. They last a good while in water and give rather a good color to the garden.

Multiflorus, Soleil d'Or. Very nice, double flower resembling a dahlia. Excellent for cutting.

Helianthemum · Rock Rose

Mrs. Earle. A low-growing evergreen plant especially adopted for rock-gardens. Crimson blooms. One of the most attractive varieties. 40 cts. each.

Hemerocallis · Yellow Day Lily

These plants thrive in almost any garden soil, but are most luxuriant along the borders of ponds or moist places and in partial shade. The flowers have a wholesome fragrance and are excellent for cutting.

Aurantiaca major. The most showy of the genus, blooming in midsummer. Very large light orange flowers. 40 cts. each.



Hemerocallis flava. See page 10

HEMEROCALLIS, continued

- Aureole.** One of the newer varieties; deep orange-yellow, the outside bronze. 40 cts. each.
- Citrina.** This is one of the latest bloomers in the Hemerocallis family. It grows about 4 feet and has very light straw-yellow flowers.
- Flava.** Flowers lemon-yellow; sweet scented. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. May.
- Fulva Kwanso.** Very strong grower; flower very double, of a very pleasing bronze color, borne on 3 to 4 foot stems. In shape and color it resembles the double tiger lily.
- Gold Dust.** Large, clear yellow flowers.
- Minor.** Grows more compact than any here listed, with very light yellow flowers the latter part of July.
- Sovereign.** Medium height. Large flowers of chrome-yellow color inside, the outside light bronze, borne on stems of medium height.
- Thunbergii.** Flowers lemon-yellow, opening wide; very fragrant. Grows 3 feet high. July.

Heuchera · Alum Root

- Brizoides.** Large coral-red flowers. Excellent for cutting. Grows about 1½ feet high. May, September.
- Sanguinea.** *Coral Bells.* Bright coral-red. A most desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plant of easy culture, blooming during July and August. Long, graceful spikes of flowers in great profusion. Excellent for cutting. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high.

Hibiscus · Mallow

- Moscheutos.** *Swamp Rose Mallow.* A showy flower 8 inches in diameter, of rosy red color, with dark eye; ample foliage. Does best in damp places. Grows 4 feet high.
- Moscheutos, Crimson Eye.** Flowers of immense size, often measuring 20 inches in circumference; color pure white, with a dark red eye.
- Mallow Marvel.** Large crimson flowers. 30 cts. each.

Hypericum · St. John's-Wort

- Moserianum.** This plant really belongs to the shrubs, as the woody stems do not die off in the winter. Grows about 1 ft. Spreads a great deal over the ground, and has beautiful yellow flowers, which make a very pleasing effect. They resemble more or less the single rose, but have no thorns. 30 cts. each.

Iberis · Hardy Candytuft

- Sempervirens.** Innumerable flat heads of white flowers; evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden by the flowers early in spring. Desirable, dwarf plants for borders. April and May.



Dielytra spectabilis. See page 7



The beauty of selecting your own stock

Iris Germanica

The Iris, or "Fleur-de-Lis," as they are sometimes called, are very popular and exceedingly easy to grow. Almost any position or soil suits them, but they thrive in a dry, deep loam. The flowers come in almost all the colors of the rainbow, not one color being entirely excluded. They are perfectly hardy and very little affected by insects. There are more than 500 varieties in existence, but we have, to our best knowledge, made a selection of the very nicest, both in size of flower and appearance of the plant.

Albert Victor. The same as *Pallida Dalmatica* except the flowers are a shade lighter.

Aureola, Gypsy Queen, La Tendresse, Leopold, Mrs. Shaw, Oroya, Sans Souci, and Hokanum. These older varieties we always have on hand in small quantities for collectors or botanical gardens. We have discarded them from our general collections.

Black Knight. A new variety. Standards bluish purple; falls dark purple. 75 cts. each.

Caprice. Reddish purple; very attractive. 2 feet.

Caterina. An improved *Pallida Dalmatica*, of the same color but with larger flowers. 4 feet. 50 cts. each.

Celeste. A strong grower; flower-stems about 3 feet high; standards celestial blue; falls little deeper color; large and free flowering.

Darius. Standards rich canary-yellow; falls lilac, margined white; very distinct; of medium height. 35 cts. each.

Fairy. This is a new variety—white bordering a beautiful blue. 35 cts. each.

Flavescens. Creamy yellow throughout.

Florentine alba. One of the earliest to bloom; white, slightly tinged with lavender. Flowers borne on stems 2 feet high.

Her Majesty. A rather low grower; rosy pink, with the falls pink, veined crimson. 35 cts. each.

Innocenza. This is at present the best white Iris. Standards and falls ivory white.

Lohengrin. Vigorous grower, large petals. Standards and falls deep velvety violet-mauve. 40 cts. each.

Loreley. Standards pale yellow; falls blue, cream bordered. 35 cts. each.

Maori King. Standards golden yellow; falls deep velvety crimson; of dwarf growth.

Mme. Chereau. White, elegantly frilled azure-blue; very beautiful; grows about 3½ feet high.

Mme. Pacquette. Standards and falls bright rosy red. 35 cts.

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IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Mrs. H. Darwin. Standards snow-white; falls white, slightly reticulated violet at base. 35 cts. each.

Pallida dalmatica. Standards clear lavender-blue; falls deep lavender; very large white center. Grows 4 feet high. 30 cts.

Pallida speciosa. Standards lavender; falls lavender, shaded blue. It is of the same growth as the preceding, but the flowers have a little deeper color and have a yellow throat. Grows 4 feet high.

Perfection. Standards light blue; falls velvety violet, almost black, with orange beard. 35 cts. each.

Princess Victoria Louise. Standards golden yellow; falls deep violet-red, edged pale yellow.

Queen of May. Standards rosy lavender; falls a little darker. Very good grower. Grows 2½ feet high. 25 cts. each.

Rhamaput. Dark blue, very curly petals; blooms at the same time as Florentine alba, and is of about the same height.

Rhein Nixe. Strong grower. Standards pure white; falls deep violet-blue, edged white.

Ridgewood. This is a new Iris which originated with us. Very large flower; standards pure white; falls velvety purple. \$1 each.

Vanity. Very strong grower, with tall, large flowers of a very light shade of lavender. 4 feet.

Iris Kaempferi • Japanese Iris

The Japanese Iris is one of the most decorative plants in the hardy garden. The flowers are very artistic and range in almost any color except yellow. They really belong to the bog-plants, but if they are given a good mulch, they grow extremely well in dry ground, if there is enough fertility in the soil to sustain them.

We have many shades of pink, lavender, maroon, etc., in separate colors. We have them with fringed and crested petals, so they vie with orchids both in color and curious shapes. They are invaluable in a bouquet, and a true hardy garden is not complete without them.

We grow these in quantity from our own seedlings, and, through



A few more Perennials in our Nursery



Japanese Iris in perennial garden

IRIS KAEMPFERI, continued

careful selecting year after year, have them in about forty different shades and colors. The beauty of the Japanese Iris is that it blooms at the time when there are not so many flowers in the garden as when the German Iris blooms. The flowers last a long time in water if cut at the right time, that is, when the petals are standing up, just ready to open.

We will gladly supply you with a description of all the colors we carry, so that you may make sure that the shades will blend when you plant them. Prices run from 20 cts. each to 75 cts. each, according to color.

Iris pumila

This is a dwarf Iris, and is excellent in groups, or to edge beds of the taller Irises. Flowers very attractive.

Cyanea. Deep purple, with dark shadings. 4 to 8 inches. May.

Lathyrus

Latifolius. *Everlasting Pea.* We have these in two colors, white and pink. This is a very nice perennial for covering low stumps or low trellis-work.

Liatris • Blazing Star

Pycnostachya. *Kansas Gay Feather.* Spikes of light purplish pink flowers, 5 feet long, which bloom a long time; showy and attractive. Native plants.

Lilium • Lily

Canadense. This is a native from America, and when planted in damp places gives great satisfaction.

Tigrinum. *Tiger Lily.* Very large flowers of orange, spotted black. Best planted among herbaceous borders, where they get the benefit of the shade of the surrounding plants, which is very necessary to them.

Tigrinum fl.-pl. The same as above mentioned variety, only flowers are double.

Lobelia

Cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* Spikes of brilliant scarlet, which bloom for several weeks; very attractive.

Lychnis • Campion

All of the Lychnis are of easy culture, growing in any soil, and all lovers of flowers like to grow them. They have a variety of popular names, such as Devil's Lightning, Jerusalem Cross, Maltese Cross, Scarlet Lightning, Dusty Miller, and Ragged Robin.

Chalcedonica. A very desirable plant and one of the most brilliant of hardy perennials; flowers orange-scarlet. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Blooms in midsummer.

LYCHNIS, continued

Haageana. Large and brilliant orange-crimson flowers; excellent for cutting. Grows 1½ feet high. May, June.

Viscaria splendens fl.-pl. Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June has spikes of double, deep pink, fragrant flowers.

Monarda • Horsemint

Monardas are of easy culture, thriving in any good soil; showy plants growing 2 to 3 feet high. Aromatic foliage; bright flowers during July and August. 20 cts. each.

Didyma. Fragrant Balm. Flowers bright scarlet.

Didyma alba. A new introduction with blush-white flowers. Very showy.

Didyma rosea. Same as preceding, except flowers are rose-colored.

Fistulosa. Often found wild; well adapted for covering unsightly looking places; purple flowers.

Fistulosa alba. The white form of the native Bergamot.

Fistulosa mollis. Another native hardy perennial, of a very pleasing color.

Menthæfolia. Flesh color.

Montbretia

Crocsmæflora. Of South African origin. Very showy orange-crimson flowers in great profusion. Most effective when planted in a clump because of its light green, iris-like leaves. It should be given enough room to develop well, either on sloping ground, where the water is well drained, or on level ground. In the latter case it is better to lift plant in the fall and store in a coldframe.

Myosotis • Forget-me-not

Palustris semperflorens. *True Forget-me-not.* Requires damp, shady ground. Remains in flower a long time. May, Sept.

Pachysandra

Terminalis. *Mountain Spurge.* The plant best suited to shady places.

Pæonia • Peony

The "Queen of Spring Flowers," Peonies are well adapted for massing in beds and particularly valuable for planting in groups among shrubbery or in the perennial border. Their requirements are simple; a good, deep, rich soil, and open, sunny position, and a liberal supply of water during the growing season will produce a wealth of flowers. They are perfectly hardy in the most severe climates, require no protection, and are not troubled with insects or disease of any kind. In planting Peonies, care should be taken not to plant them too deep; the crowns should be covered with not more than 2 inches of soil; too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

Divisions 15 cts. each; plants 50 cts. each and up, according to size and variety



Rock Garden one year after planting



Mrs. John Hawkins; 32 buds and flowers, one plant

Papaver orientalis • Oriental Poppy

These are not seen as often as they should be, as they are of very easy culture and true perennials, each year growing stronger clumps and larger flowers. Almost any kind of soil suits them, as long as it is deep enough, because the roots penetrate 3 to 4 feet into the ground.

The best time for setting out Oriental Poppies is September, as they become more or less established before the cold weather sets in. In the first year they should have a fairly good covering of rough material like boughs and branches, and the wind must be allowed to blow the leaves in, but do not pack manure, leaves, or straw around them, as field-mice like to eat the roots, or the crowns may rot on account of the air being excluded.

To make the best show with perennial Poppies, I would advise planting them in separate beds and having some later-flowering bedding plants, like salvias or late-flowering asters, placed between them for the reason that Oriental Poppies die down entirely after the flowering period is over. Do not let the seed get ripe on the plant, as that weakens it considerably, and so lessens the profusion of flowers for the next season.

We sell only pot-grown stock, because this gives the most satisfaction to our customers, and produces the best results. Another advantage of pot-grown stock is that it can be planted in the spring very successfully and will bear a few flowers in the first season. To accommodate our customers, we also grow plants in 6-inch pots and sell them when they are in bloom, but of course they are much more expensive. We have, at the present time, the twenty named varieties listed below, and these are listed at different prices, so that everybody can enjoy the beauty of the so-much-admired Poppy.

PAPAYER ORIENTALIS, continued

- Bracteatum.** This is one of the largest-flowered varieties and is a very fiery scarlet; a strong grower, about 2½ feet high.
- Brightness.** Of a lighter color than the preceding variety; a very free bloomer. Grows about 2 feet high.
- Duke of Teck.** The bright crimson flowers are borne on 18-inch stems, and it is not rare to see twelve flowers on one plant.
- Grand Mogul.** A very strong grower, sometimes developing 3-foot stems. Very attractive, deep red color; flowers often 8 inches across.
- Grossfurt.** This variety rarely produces flower-stems less than 1½ feet high, and the blooms are of a deep crimson color with coal-black spots in each petal. One of the best of the crimsons. 40 cts. each.
- Goldschmidt.** Looks almost like a dwarf among the other varieties, but what it lacks in boldness of effect is made up in profusion of flowers and attractive scarlet color. 40 cts. each.
- Lightness.** A strong, good plant, with flowers of the most pleasing soft rose-color imaginable. The petals are more or less ruffled, with the lower part almost pure white and the edges a beautiful soft pink. 35 cts. each.
- Mahogany.** Grows about 15 inches tall and the color of the flower, if not damaged by the sunlight, is exactly the color of the mahogany wood, a very rare color in flowers. 40 cts. each.
- Mrs. John Hawkins.** Certainly the very best of the pink Poppies—a good grower and flowers abundantly. Moreover, the color is one of the most agreeable pinks and the flowering period is at least ten days longer than that of any other variety. 40 cts. each.
- Nancy.** What we have just said of the preceding applies equally well to Nancy, with the exception that it is of a very agreeable deep crimson with a glossy black on each petal, showing very clear on the outside. I really think that this is the best Poppy of its color. 50 cts. each.
- Perfection.** This is one of our own seedlings, and, as the name indicates, some of its fine points are well worth mentioning. It is a strong grower, with stems 1½ to 2 feet high, and large, deep flowers of a very lovely shade of pink throughout, with a very large black spot on each petal. Has good lasting qualities as a cut-flower. \$1 each.
- Perry's White.** The strongest grower of the white Poppies. Good sized flower with a large black spot on each petal. 75 cts. each.
- Princess Ena.** Light pink in color with no black spots on the petals. The flowers are medium-sized, but it is one of the hardiest Poppies in existence.
- Princess Victoria Louise.** Very delicate pink flowers. This Poppy grows about 15 inches high and is of a more delicate habit than some others. 45 cts. each.
- Psyche.** To give a description of the color of this Poppy is very difficult. One could call it a light old-rose, and yet the rose-color does not predominate; still it is the only term we can use that nearly describes the flower. It is a good grower, but is rather a shy bloomer. 50 cts. each.
- Queen Alexandra.** One of the strongest growers, reaching a height of about 18 inches, with good-sized pink flowers. 30 cts. each.
- Rose Queen.** This Poppy should be included in every collection because of its very nice old-rose color. The flower is of good size, but the plants seldom grow taller than 18 inches. 40 cts. each.
- Royal Scarlet.** A very strong grower, and as to the color, the name "Royal Scarlet" describes it well. The plants are very compact, the largest seldom reaching a height of more than 15 inches, and the flowers are borne well above them.
- Salmon Queen.** Makes a very strong and pretty plant and the color is a shade between salmon and scarlet. The plant seems to be of a very strong constitution. 35 cts. each.
- Silver King.** A white Poppy which blooms profusely. The flower-stems are not over a foot long. Makes a nice contrast with the other fiery colors. 30 cts. each.

How to Prepare *Papaver orientalis* as Cut-Flowers

To make a real success of *Papaver* as cut-flowers, follow the instructions as given below and you will be surprised with the results.

Take a small pitcher of boiling hot water, early in the morning (the earlier the better—if possible before sunrise), and go into the garden. Cut the Poppy as soon as it seems ready to open or if it has opened the night before, and dip immediately into the boiling hot water. Leave them in there for about three or four minutes and change them to the desired vase or receptacle. Keep out the full sunlight, and they often last for six days in the house. If you prepare the Poppies in this way, you will get twice as much pleasure from your flowers.



Pentstemon Digitalis

Pentstemon • Beard Tongue

These are most satisfactory plants for the garden. They thrive best in full exposure to the sun, and are not particular as to soil. They are very showy.

Barbatus Torreyi. Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. June to August.

Digitalis. Large spikes of long white flowers, with purple throats. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. June and July.

Heterophyllus. Great masses of rose-purple flowers which last a considerable time.

Physostegia • False Dragonhead

One of the most beautiful midsummer-flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high and bearing spikes of delicate, tubular flowers, not unlike the gigantic heather.

Virginiana. Bright, soft pink.

Virginiana alba. Pure white; very fine.

Virginiana speciosa. Very delicate pink.

Phlox decussata • Hardy Phlox

Among the hardy perennial plants none are of more importance than the well-known Phloxes. They grow well in almost any soil, flowering through a long season. They will grow and remain in good condition for some time without attention, yet respond quickly and are greatly improved by cultivation. Whether planted in spring or fall, a mulch of old manure thrown around the roots will greatly benefit the plants. Phlox should be planted about 18 inches apart; they require plenty of water during the dry season. Late in the fall, about November, after the stalks



Hardy Phlox

PHLOX DECUSSATA, continued

have been cut, a litter of leaves should be spread over them for winter protection.

Elizabeth Campbell. Flowers large, light salmon, changing to pink, with a dark crimson eye. 25 cts. each.

Bouquet de Fleur. Very large flowers of deep pink.

Eugene Danzanvilliers. Lilac, white center.

Embarrassment. Dwarf; shell-pink.

Fernando Cortez. Purple-red; very large.

Jeanne Bart. Pink, light center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Snow-white; very late.

L'Avenir. Wine-red.

Minerva. Fine scarlet.

R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.

Richard Wallace. Pure white with red eye.

The following are a number of our own seedlings, which are especially adapted for the soil and climate of this section of the country, and which we will furnish only to our regular customers in small quantities.

Clown. This is a good grower, about 3 feet high; flower-heads not as pyramidal as in the typical Phlox. Clear white flower, with a dull red eye.

Daniel Boone. The giant of the Phloxes. On our light, sandy soil, this grows to about 5 or 6 feet high, with flowers of a pink or a salmon-pink color. Just the Phlox to plant in the back of your perennial garden, or in the shrubby border. 40 cts. each.

Excelsior. This Phlox is the darkest red we have. It has a very good color, and should be in every collection. 40 cts. each.

Expectation. A Phlox of very peculiar habit. So far as we have tested it, it bears about five or six trusses at the same time, which remain in bloom for a remarkably long time, and they are never blown over by the wind, but always stand erect and firm. 50 cts. each.

Improved Coquelicot. Has a darker color than the original Coquelicot, but is a better bloomer and stronger grower. Grows about 6 inches taller.

La France. Plants grow about 2 feet tall, bearing large, individual flowers in very large trusses and of a particularly pleasing color of pink.

Lilliput. This is a dwarf-growing variety, about 12 to 18 inches high, with pure white flowers. 40 cts. each.

PHLOX DECUSSATA, continued

Mme. Pompadour. A very beautiful dark red variety having large individual flowers. Grows 2 feet high. 30 cts. each.

Orange King. A strong grower, reaching a height of about 3 feet and bearing good-sized flower-trusses of very bright red; very attractive. 40 cts. each.

Peachblow. This is one of the prettiest pink Phloxes I have ever seen. The name is very fitting for the color resembles that of the peach blossoms when they first open. One of our best seedlings. 30 cts. each.

Starlight. Grows about 2½ feet high. Large white flower with clear pink eye. 30 cts. each.

Phlox suffruticosa

Miss Lingard. Flowers pure white, with pale pink center in large, long trusses. Often reaches a height of 18 inches.

Dwarf or Creeping Phlox

The Dwarf Phlox is one of the first flowers to bloom in spring. It is evergreen, and covers the ground entirely, growing in very dry places. In some situations there are no plants that will take hold of the ground like the Dwarf Phlox. The shades of the flowers are very bright, and make a most attractive spot in the garden on account of their earliness.

Amœna. Attractive pink flowers in great profusion. 4 to 6 inches. April and May.

Divaricata (canadensis). Flowers large, sweet-scented, violet. 10 inches. May.

Ovata (carolina). Grows about a foot high, with very lovely pink flowers on strong stems. One of the best dwarf Phloxes, blooming a little later than Subulata.

Subulata. *Moss Pink.* Creeping, with mossy leaves; flowers in great abundance.

Subulata alba. Same as above, with white flowers.

Platycodon • Chinese Bellflower

The Platycodons are closely related to the campanulas, and form neat branched stalks of upright habit.

Grandiflorum. A handsome perennial, with bright blue, bell-shaped flowers. Grows 2 feet high. June and July.

Plumbago • Leadwort

Larpentæ. Plants of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 8 to 10 inches high and covered with deep blue flowers during the latter part of the summer. Useful as an edging plant.



Platycodon grandiflorum



Rudbeckia purpurea

Potentilla Hybrids · Cinquefoil

Formosa. Flowers rosy red, single; free-blooming. Handsome foliage; fine for the hardy border.

Gibson's Scarlet. A trailer, with very showy flowers.

Yellow Queen. Large, double, globular flowers of pure yellow.

Primula · Primrose

Veris. *English Cowslip.* A popular, low-growing plant, blooming early in spring in a variety of colors. Grows 6 to 9 inches high.

Vulgaris. *Common English Primrose.* Flowers fragrant, pale yellow. April and May.

Pyrethrum · Colored Marguerite

Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand, hardy plant. It will thrive in any average, well-drained garden soil, and with good exposure to the sun. The general blooming season is in June, but if the old flower-stems are removed after flowering, they will bloom fairly well in the autumn. An excellent flower for cutting. The single Pyrethrums resemble many-colored daisies, varying from the faintest pink to the darkest red. The double varieties somewhat resemble chrysanthemums. They are unsurpassed as pot-plants in winter or for forcing, and can be brought in bloom at almost any time of the year.

Rudbeckia · Coneflower

Laciniata, Golden Glow. Indispensable plants for the hardy border; strong, robust grower, thriving anywhere and giving a wealth of bloom. Excellent for cutting. Masses of golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers from July to September. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

Purpurea. *Giant Purple Coneflower.* Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish purple color, with large, brown, cone-shaped centers. July to October.

Salvia

Azurea grandiflora. A delightful species with sky-blue flowers, very popular. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. August and September.

Santolina · Lavender Cotton

Incana. A dwarf evergreen perennial with silvery green foliage and yellow button-like flowers. Fine for rockwork.

Scabiosa

Caucasica. A good hardy perennial. Flowers a soft lilac; fine for cutting. An unusual color in perennial plants.

Japanica. Japanese variety. Flowers clear blue. 2 to 3 feet.

Silene · Wild Pink

Pennsylvanica. Rose or pink flowers in small, dense terminal cymes. They somewhat resemble Creeping Phlox. 6 to 9 inches high.

Sedum · Stonecrop

20 cts. each, except where otherwise noted

Acre. *Golden Moss.* Often used for graves; valuable for rockery or carpet-bedding. Foliage green; flowers bright yellow. Dwarf.

Album. White flowers.

Sieboldii. A nice, very hardy variety. Fine for rockeries and borders. 30 cts. each.

Spectabile. *Showy Sedum.* One of the prettiest, erect-growing varieties, attaining a height of 18 inches. Broad, light green foliage; immense heads of handsome rose-colored flowers. Indispensable as a late-blooming plant.

Spectabile atropurpureum. Deep rosy crimson flowers; dark brown leaves. Grows 1½ feet high. August and September.

Rubrum. This is an improvement over *Sedum spectabile*, the color of the flowers being brighter and making a better show with the light green of the leaves. 50 cts. each.

Spurium coccineum. Flowers pink. A fine plant for covering bare-looking sandy places and for hot, sunny locations as it appreciates full sun. Grows 6 to 12 inches high.

Silphium · Rosin Weed

Perfoliatum. *Cup Plant.* Beautiful yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches across. They do well in full sunlight. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. July to September.

Spiræa · Goat's Beard or Meadow Sweet

Elegant border plants, with feather plumes of flowers, and attractive foliage; grows best in half shade, in rich, moist soil.

Chinensis. A distinct and handsome variety, with large silvery pink flowers. Grows 2 feet high. June and July. 30 cts. each.

Filipendula fl.-pl. Very attractive with double white flowers and deeply cut foliage. 1½ feet. June, July. 40 cts. each.

Kamtschatica (gigantea). Creamy white flowers. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. July. 50 cts. each.

Lachs-Konigen. One of the Astilbe class, with very large trusses of pink flowers. A great improvement on the old *Astilbe japonica*. 50 cts. each.

Pentapetala fl.-pl. Is one of the best Spireas. Pure white double flowers, very useful for cut-flowers. Enjoys moist places.

Philadelphia. Of the same class as the Lachs-Konigen, only with cream-colored flowers turning to pink; very showy. 50 cts. each.

Venusta. *Meadow Sweet.* A showy red-flowering variety; very fragrant. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. 40 cts. each.

Static · Sea Lavender

Latifolia. A dwarf plant with large, leathery, evergreen leaves and very small sky-blue flowers.

Stokesia · Stokes' Aster

Cyanea. A beautiful native plant growing from 18 to 24 inches high. The lavender-blue, cornflower-like blossoms are borne from early July until late in October. Of easy culture, growing well in almost any sunny position. Valuable for cutting.

Thymus • Thyme

Serpyllum coccineus. A creeper well worth planting, especially in rockeries, also for edgings. The leaves can be used for seasoning in cooking and they give a pleasant aroma to clothes-presses after the stems have been well pressed. Dark green leaves; flowers bright red.

Tradescantia • Spiderwort

Virginica. An exceedingly variable plant bearing violet-blue flowers all summer.

Tritoma • Flame Flower or Red-hot Poker

The Tritomas are among the most popular of hardy plants on account of their fiery colors. They do not stand our winters very well on account of the ice forming on the top of the ground. The plants should be taken up every fall and planted early in the spring.

Pfitzeri. *The Everblooming Flame Flower.* In bloom from August to November, growing from 3 to 4 feet high. The long stalks of orange-scarlet flowers produce a grand effect.

Valeriana • Garden Heliotrope

Officinalis. Pinkish white flowers; very fragrant. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. June and July.

Veronica • Speedwell

Incana. *Hoary Speedwell.* Suitable for rockery or border. Flowers violet-blue; silver grayish foliage. July and August.

Longifolia subsessilis. Best planted in the spring. Grows about 3 feet high, bearing long spikes of deep blue flowers. Requires good garden soil and plenty of water during the dry season. Perfectly hardy but should be well covered with some stable litter on account of the severe frosts.

Repens. Dwarf, evergreen plant, covered in spring with pale blue flowers.

Spicata rosea. Has pink flowers of a very pleasing shade.

Vinca • Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle

Minor. A fine, dwarf, evergreen trailing plant. Grows especially well in shady places, where no grass will grow; also on graves.

Viola • Violets

Marie Louise. *Single Violet.* Long stems; fine for cutting; needs half-shady position.

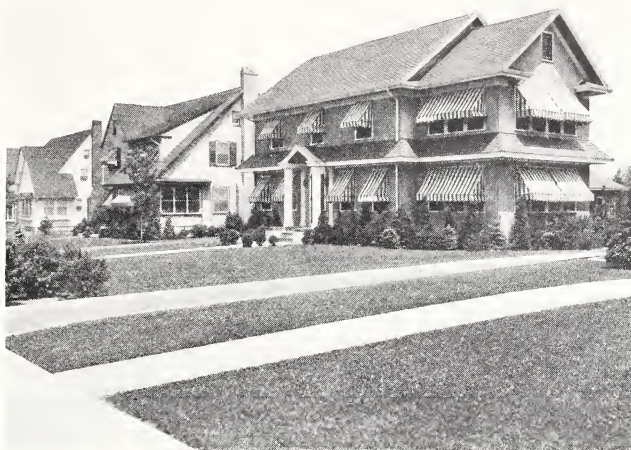
Odorata fl.-pl. This is the old-fashioned English Violet. Has a very sweet fragrance and is especially adapted for half-shady positions.

Yucca • Adam's Needle

Filamentosa. A well-known, hardy, perennial plant. Very popular on account of its hardy, ornamental, broad, sword-like foliage and tall, branched, spikes of large, fragrant, creamy white flowers during June and July. It makes an ideal plant for all positions.



Sedum spectabile. See page 21



Foundation planting in Glen Rock, N. J.

Evergreens and Conifers

The coniferous evergreens are indispensable in all ornamental plantings. Their quaint and symmetrical shapes give a finish to the landscape, and whether planted as single specimens or grouped together in masses, the golden, light green and silver green of their foliage is beautiful both winter and summer.

The soil in our nursery is especially adapted to the development of fibrous roots, enabling us to dig each tree with a large ball of earth, which is then burlapped. When trees are received by customers, they should be immediately unpacked and planted. This is very important and should be attended to very carefully. The size of the hole in which the tree is to be placed should be governed by the size of the ball of earth. Make the hole twice as large as the ball and about 4 to 8 inches deeper; in this way all the soil for a foot or more will be loosened and cultivated. If the soil is poor, clayey, or sandy, well-decayed manure should be added, preferably cow manure, about one part to four of soil, and should be thoroughly mixed. It is also a good plan to leave a space about 5 or 6 inches deep around each plant, forming a basin. It will be necessary to water the trees twice a day during the dry season, until the roots commence to grow, which will be indicated by the new growth on the tips of the branches. The soil should be firmly pressed down around the tree.

In comparing prices on evergreens, their height alone cannot establish their value. Of two plants of the same height, one may be different in width and compactness, and consequently have greater value. In this list we mention only the varieties best suited to this location and which withstand the severe winters in our nursery.

Abies • Fir

Concolor. *White Fir.* A very hardy variety which withstands heat and drought better than most other Firs. Tree is beautiful and stately, with large, broad, silvery green leaves; cones are oblong, gray-green and bright yellow. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50; 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.50.

Douglasii (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). Tall and stately; large, irregular, dark green leaves. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3; 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.50.

Nordmanniana. *Nordmann's Silver Fir.* Medium size but of majestic growth; a thick, dense tree of fine proportions. Needles are dark green and lustrous, silvery white below. Cones are cylindrical, orange-brown in color, giving a rich effect. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$4.50.



An attractive specimen

Biota · Chinese Arborvitæ

Aurea. Low and compact; golden yellow in spring, changing to bright green. 12 inches, \$2; 15 inches, \$2.50.

Orientalis (*Thuja orientalis*). Pyramidal or bushy tree; foliage deep green; very valuable for ornamental planting. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

Ginkgo · Maidenhair Tree

Biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Belongs to the conifers, but has the habit of the deciduous trees and sheds its fan-shaped leaves in the fall. Of special value for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects; sparsely branched and slender. Clustered, fan-shaped, thick dark green foliage; very hardy. 6 to 8 feet, \$2; 8 to 10 feet, \$3.

Juniperus · Juniper

A remarkable group of evergreens, for the many and varied forms, from tall to dwarf, mostly of pyramidal habit, are used as single specimens and in groups, for hedges, as shelters or wind-breaks, and in rockeries. The columnar forms are popular in many formal gardens.

Canadensis. Low growth; spreading habit; light green foliage. Suitable for planting near walks or in corners. 2-foot spread, \$3.

Chinensis. *Chinese Juniper.* Upright, pyramidal bush; very hardy; scale-like foliage; very ornamental. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50, 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.50.

Chinensis albo-variegata. Dwarf, dense form; tips of branches usually white, contrasting beautifully with the dark green foliage. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana. Of spreading growth; very hardy; foliage light green and silvery; very ornamental. 1½- to 2-foot spread, \$3.

Communis. *English Juniper.* Dark blue-green foliage; medium-sized, columnar shrub. \$3.

Communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* A distinct and beautiful variety; narrow columnar form; dense outline. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

Communis suecica. *Swedish Juniper.* Narrow, columnar form; rather long, spreading leaves; tips of branches droop and are light bluish green. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.

Japanica aurea. *Golden Japanese Juniper.* Dwarf growth; spreading habit; bright golden yellow foliage; very attractive at all times, particularly when planted among other evergreens. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50.

Procumbens. *Trailing Juniper.* Dense, low shrub of spreading habit; dark green foliage; suitable for borders and rockeries. 18- to 24-inch spread, \$2.50.



a suburban town

JUNIPERUS, continued

- Sabina.** *Compact Savin Juniper.* Low, trailing habit; deep green foliage; fine for massing and suitable for planting by steps, rockeries, or on an embankment. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.
- Sabina tamariscifolia.** *Gray Carpet Juniper.* A trailing variety of Sabina, with delicate grayish green foliage. 1- to 1½-foot spread, \$1.50.
- Virginiana.** *Native Red Cedar.* Often compared to the classic cypress. Spreading and upright branches; leaves are bright green in summer and golden brown in winter. 2½ to 3 feet, \$2; 3 to 4 feet, \$4.
- Virginiana Cannartii.** Pyramidal habit; dark green, silvery foliage. Very scarce.
- Virginiana glauca.** *Blue Virginia Cedar.* Blue, glaucous foliage; columnar; beautiful at all seasons. 2 to 2½ feet, \$4.

Larix • Larch

- Europæa.** *European Larch.* The common variety. A rapid grower, of pyramidal shape, with small, drooping branches. 4 to 5 feet, \$2; 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50; 6 to 7 feet, \$3.

Pinus • Pine

What the apple is among the fruits, what the oak is among the broad-leaved trees of the temperate zone, the Pines represent among the conifers. They are frugal by nature and can stand poverty better than surfeit—nevertheless they respond best to medium conditions. They withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected.

- Banksiana.** *Jack Pine.* A rather shrubby tree; needles dark and light green, stiff and twisted; very hardy. Cones are lustrous and sometimes remain several years on the trees. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.
- Montana Mughus.** *Dwarf Mugho Pine.* Variable in habit but usually a low, prostrate shrub; dull green needles, slightly twisted. 15 to 18 inches, \$3; 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50. See illustration on page 28.
- Nigra austriaca.** *Austrian Pine.* Tall tree, with broadly ovated head, rapid growth, and very hardy; very dark green, rigid foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.75.
- Ponderosa.** *Bull Pine.* Tree with stout, spreading, often pendulous branches; needles long and twisted, light green and growing in pairs. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50.
- Rigida.** *Pitch Pine.* Needles stiff and spreading, dark green; grows well on dry or poor soil; rapid grower when young, and is very hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.
- Strobus.** *White Pine.* One of the best native Pines. Pale, light green foliage; hardy and valuable. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.25.
- Sylvestris.** *Scotch Pine.* Rapid grower; strong branches and short, stiff, blue-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.25.



Just a few of our conifers

Picea • Spruce

Ornamental and useful trees, planted as windbreaks and screens more extensively than any other evergreen. They grow rapidly and live for years and are hardy and thrive in almost any location.

Alba. *White Spruce.* A decorative species of dense habit when young, and rather light, bluish green, aromatic foliage. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50.

Engelmanii. Tall, slender, compact, pyramidal form; foliage with a rich silvery sheen; very ornamental as well as hardy; slow grower. 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50.

Excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* Foliage dark green; very handsome; has pyramidal, lofty appearance. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.50.

Pungens. *Colorado Spruce.* A strong, hardy grower. Foliage bluish green, very conspicuous and beautiful. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2; 2 to 2½ feet, \$4.

Pungens Kosteri. *Koster's Blue Spruce.* This is one of the most conspicuous and remarkable of all conifers for ornamental planting. Owing to its magnificent, vivid bluish coloring, it always attracts attention. Perfectly hardy in every climate, and can be planted without any trouble. 2½ to 3 feet, \$16; 3 to 3½ feet, \$20.

Retinispora • Japanese Cedars

This variety of evergreens is particularly attractive on account of its many varied tints of foliage; some varieties are feathery, making a pleasant contrast when planted with other evergreens. They are pyramidal in habit, thrive well in almost any soil and are particularly useful for formal effects, grouping, or single specimens on lawns; also for hedges, window-boxes and rockeries.

Filifera. Thread-branched, bushy, with bright green foliage and drooping branches. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.

Filifera aurea. Golden thread-branched; very attractive. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.

Obtusa. Dark foliage; compact growth. Price on application.

Obtusa aurea. *Golden-feathered Retinispora.* Very graceful. Price on application.

Obtusa Crippsii. One of the hardiest Retinisporas. Extremely beautiful. Price on application.

Pisifera. *Sawara Cypress.* Branches horizontal, with feathery leaves, green above, grayish white beneath. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.

Pisifera aurea. Golden, feathery foliage; very exquisite. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.50.



Retinispora plumosa aurea

RETINISPORA, continued

Plumosa. Delicate, glaucous, golden, feathery foliage; dense habit; graceful. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.

Plumosa aurea. Golden foliage; very handsome. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.

Plumosa sulphurea. Compact; sulphur-tinted branchlets. Beautiful variety. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.

Plumosa squarrosa (Veitchii). Foliage silvery bluish green; of dense growth; very attractive planted with other varieties having dark green or golden foliage. A great favorite. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50; 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.

Taxus • Yews

The Yews are very desirable evergreens for park planting. They are densely clothed with dark green foliage and are particularly beautiful in autumn when covered with scarlet berries. Excellent for hedges and easily trimmed to any desirable shape. They thrive best in moist sandy loam and endure shade well; slow growers.

Baccata. *English Yew.* Dark, glossy green foliage; scarlet berries.

Baccata erecta aurea. *Golden English Yew.* Golden variety.

Cuspidata nana (brevifolia). *Japanese Yew.* It has rather irregular outline with dense, bushy habit and deep green leaves. Frequently used for hedges; thrives in our northern climate.

Hibernica. *Irish Yew.* Pyramidal. Very dark green foliage; slow grower; beautiful.

Thuya • Arborvitæ

Ornamental evergreen trees of narrow, pyramidal habit, with much ramified branches, and branchlets arranged frond-like. The fruit is a small cone not exceeding one inch. They are well

THUYA, continued

adapted for hedges or windbreaks and so form a nice background for other ornamental plants. Can be pruned easily and form a good solid hedge. They are unequalled for formal planting. The dwarf varieties are ideal for limited space.

Occidentalis. *Common American Arborvitæ.* This variety is very useful for hedging and screening, as it is a native that grows anywhere and thrives in any climate. Foliage soft, light, and bushy. Also good for ornamental purposes. 2 to 3 feet, \$2; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.

Occidentalis aurea. Dark yellow-and-green variety. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

Occidentalis cristata. *Crested Arborvitæ.* Branches grow close together, with dark green foliage; drooping. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

Occidentalis Ellwangeriana. *Tom Thumb Arborvitæ.* A dwarf variety having feathery green foliage which changes to bronze hue in winter. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50.

Occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* Round, compact form; dense foliage. 8- to 10-inch spread, \$1; 10- to 12-inch spread, \$1.50.

Occidentalis Hoveyi. Dwarf; globe-shaped. 10 to 12 inches, \$1.50.

Occidentalis lutea. *Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ.* Has clean yellow foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.75.

Occidentalis Vervæneana. Yellowish foliage, turning bronzy in winter; very attractive. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50.

Occidentalis Wareana. *Siberian Arborvitæ.* Large foliage; very handsome and hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50.

Occidentalis Wareana lutescens. Light sulphur-yellow, deeper in the fall. Pyramid. 1½ feet, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50.

Tsuga • Hemlock

Canadensis. *Common Hemlock.* One of the most beautiful and graceful evergreens. As it is a native tree it grows rapidly and is very hardy. Splendid for lawn specimens; also very good for hedging. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.



Pinus montana Mughus. (See page 25)

All goods in this Catalogue are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and the prices quoted are subject to change without notice.



Rhododendrons and Kalmias in an ideal spot

Broad-leaved Evergreens

This class of shrubs is being used more and more each year, not only for their large, bright, shining green leaves, but principally for their magnificent display of flowers. When planted among other evergreens, they form a beautiful contrast. Most of them prefer a shady place, thereby beautifying spots which are particularly difficult for cultivation of plants.

Andromeda

Beautiful flowering shrubs bearing lovely, drooping, bell-like blossoms. Valuable for planting under trees, on the margins of woodlands, and other shady positions. They are perfectly hardy, and flower in any situation.

Catesbæi (*Leucothoe*). The vari-colored leaves are often used for decorating; flowers are white, in long pendulous racemes; very fragrant. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

Japonica (*Pieris japonica*). Medium height; foliage smooth and narrow, crowded at the end of branches; panicles of red buds which become white when open. 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.

Azalea

Amœna. A low-growing evergreen shrub of bushy habit and very hardy. The flowers, which appear in May, are a bright rosy purple. Foliage has a pretty bronze tint in fall and winter, giving it a cheerful appearance. 12 to 15 inches, \$3.

Hinodigiri. *Japanese Azalea*. The flowers are bright scarlet. Similar to *A. amœna*, except that the foliage is round in shape and larger. 10 to 12 inches, \$3.

Buxus • Boxwood

The different species vary in size and shape. It is a dense, compact grower, with dark green, glossy leaves. Used for walks, groups, edgings, hedges, and as specimens in tubs for formal gardens and terraces. Should be slightly protected during the severe winter months. 18 to 20 inches, \$5; 20 to 24 inches, \$8.

Dwarf Boxwood. 4 inches, \$10 per 100; 6 inches, \$12 per 100; 8 inches, \$20 per 100.

Euonymus

Japonicus. Very decorative. Foliage glossy green; bright green bark. Particularly suited to plant between evergreens in sheltered positions; when it becomes old, bears very bright orange-red berries. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Kalmia • Mountain Laurel

Angustifolia. *Dwarf Mountain Laurel.* Small clusters of rose-colored flowers in spring. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50.

Latifolia. Broad, glossy green, shining foliage; flowers in large and showy clusters, beautifully colored. One of the best ornamental shrubs in existence. Good for planting with rhododendrons and other shrubs; also as single specimens. In many states it is honored as the national flower. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.

Mahonia

Aquifolium. *Holly-leaved Mahonia.* Must be cultivated in a very sheltered position, otherwise it loses its leaves in winter. Beautiful, prickly foliage, similar to "Christmas Holly"; deep glossy green, turning to a bright bronze in winter. Bright orange-yellow flowers and dark blue fruit in fall. 10 to 12 inches, \$1.50; 12 to 15 inches, \$2.25.

Rhododendrons

This magnificent class of ornamental evergreens cannot be too highly recommended, as they form one of the most attractive of landscape plantings. For a most delightful effect they should be planted in groups. Even when not in bloom they are highly pleasing on account of their beautiful, dark, rich green foliage. The color of the flowers runs from pure white and rose to deep crimson, and from creamy white to dark purple. They grow in almost any soil, but thrive best in a porous loam which contains plenty of fibrous matter. They should be protected slightly from the burning rays of the sun and the drying winds and be watered freely, especially during the dry season and when in bloom, as drought is more injurious to them than the winter's cold. It is necessary that the seed-pods should be removed soon after flowering, as neglect of this often retards blooming the following spring.

The hybrids are practically unobtainable, but we will do our best to obtain them for customers who specifically desire them.

The following varieties are best suited for this section of America, both on account of their hardiness and blooming qualities:

Prices of Catawbiense Hybrid Rhododendrons: 1½ to 2 ft. \$2; 2 to 2½ ft. \$3; 2½ to 3 ft. \$4.

Catawbiense grandiflorum. A native of America, and used for specimens and for grouping; will thrive in either shady or exposed positions. Flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate pink, and are produced in great profusion.

Maximum. More shade-loving and later-blooming than above. Prices same.



Rhododendrons one year after planting



Community planting

Shade and Deciduous Ornamental Trees

The fundamental purpose of trees in landscape planting is to furnish the great masses of foliage which frame and divide and partly constitute the views and landscape pictures to the very sky-line, to screen and conceal unsightly objects, and to furnish shade and shelter. The enjoyment the trees give, by their beautiful flowers, variety of foliage, especially in autumn, and ornamental fruit, is worthy of careful consideration. Trees should be selected in accordance with the natural and intended character of the scenery, and should be well adapted to climate and soil. We have made a careful observation and study, in this respect, of the natural tree-growth of the eastern states, and can give advice concerning any variety for any particular place.

In selecting the following varieties we have used extra precaution, choosing only such kinds as possess decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, shrubbery, avenue and street planting.

The heights mentioned for the trees in this catalogue are actual sizes we have in the nursery at the present time.

Price: \$1.50 and up, according to size and variety

Acer • Maple

While one of the most popular varieties of trees for shade, the Maples are also among the most ornamental and valuable for beautifying grounds, streets, and parks. They assume a splendid color in the fall.

Dasycarpum. *Silver-leaved Maple.* Rapid grower; foliage bright green above and silvery white underneath. 10 to 16 feet.

Dasycarpum pyramidalis. *Silver-leaved Maple.* Pyramidal shape; very good for screening.

Platanoides. *Norway Maple.* Good growing tree, forming a large, rounded head of spreading branches with shining, dark green foliage; ideal for shade. One of the best for street-planting.

Japanese Maples

Extremely handsome Maples of dense but graceful habit, with elegant, delicately cut foliage; especially beautiful in spring, with its delicate shades of green and red, and in autumn, when the leaves assume most striking tints. They are admirably adapted for planting in groups and produce a distinctive as well as charming effect on account of the variety of colors; they also look beautiful as specimens on the lawn. We offer the following varieties as best suited to our climate and soil:



Another one of our foundation plantings

JAPANESE MAPLES. continued

Japonicum aureum. Foliage shaded in gold with green suffusions, contrasting beautifully with the dark shades of green in shrubbery planting.

Polymorphum. Small green leaves, deeply cut; new shoots bright red. 15 inches to 3 feet.

Polymorphum atropurpureum. Beautiful, blood-red foliage, deeply cut. 15 inches to 5 feet.

Betula · Birch

Alba. *European White Birch.* Good grower; bark silvery white. 6 to 14 feet.

Alba laciniata pendula. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* Bark and branches silvery white; graceful, drooping branches and finely cut leaves. 6 to 12 feet.

Catalpa · Umbrella Tree

Bungei. This is a dwarf tree with bushy heads on straight stems. Is often seen and always admired. Makes an excellent specimen where formal effects are desired. Mass of light green, heart-shaped leaves. Handsome globe-headed standards. 4 to 6 feet.

Hybrida japonica. *Tea's Japanese Hybrid Catalpa.* Fragrant, white flowers with purple spots, lasting several weeks; spreading habit. 4 to 6 feet.

Cercis · Judas Tree

Canadensis. A native tree of medium size, with heart-shaped leaves. The flowers are reddish purple, appearing before the leaves, and certainly are a great attraction in the early spring months. 4 to 8 feet.

Cornus · Flowering Dogwood

Florida. *White Dogwood.* A small tree, native of the United States. Foliage glaucous. The large white flowers appear in spring and are very showy. 4 to 8 feet.

Florida rubra. *Red-flowering Dogwood.* Bright pink flowers. 4 to 6 feet.

Halesia · Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree

Tetraptera. Hardy, small-sized tree, which is covered with a bewildering cloudy mass of snow-white flowers about the middle of May, before the foliage appears. Leaves dark green above, pale green below. 6 to 8 feet.

Kœlreuteria · Varnish Tree

Paniculata. Small tree, with large, divided, glossy leaves; golden yellow flowers in July. Good lawn tree. 5 to 8 feet.

Phellodendron (Cork Tree)

Amurense. Of spreading form with round head. Bark gray; foliage dark green; fruit black. A very tropical appearing tree,

Platanus · Plane or Buttonball Tree

Orientalis. *Oriental Plane.* Broad, round head, on a comparatively short trunk; foliage a bright green color; bark peels off in autumn, leaving the trunk a creamy white color all through winter. Extensively used in Europe for street-planting. 6 to 16 feet.

Populus · Poplar

Carolinensis (monilifera). *Carolina Poplar.* Very distinct in habit of growth, making a straight, upright head. Large, shining leaves, taper-pointed. Good for screening. 8 to 16 feet.

Vyn Geertii. Very nice, round-shaped head. The leaves are bright yellow in the spring and remain a very light green color the whole summer. 10 to 12 feet.

Nigra italica (fastigiata). *Lombardy or Italian Poplar.* Has a tall, narrow growth of erect habit; one of the most picturesque trees. 5 to 15 feet.

Quercus · Oak

Coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* A rapid-growing tree with gradually spreading branches; leaves bright green and glossy above, light green and glabrous underneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn. 4 to 16 feet.

Nigra. *Black Oak.* The slender branches form a conical, round-topped head; leaves dull bluish green above, paler green with brownish hair or veins beneath. 6 to 10 feet.

Palustris. *Pin Oak.* A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with graceful, drooping branches; bright green foliage, turning red in autumn. Often used for avenues. 6 to 14 feet.

Rubra. *American Red Oak.* A rapid-growing, majestic tree, with broad, round head; foliage deep red in fall. 6 to 16 feet.

Salix · Willow

Babylonica. This is the well-known Weeping Willow. Makes a very nice tree, with graceful drooping branches, especially suited near brooks, lakes, and ponds. 8 to 10 feet.

Tilia · Linden; Lime Tree

Americana. *American Linden; Basswood.* Stately tree, with large, shining, dark green leaves; flowers large and fragrant. 8 to 16 feet.

Euchlora (dasystyla). *Crimean Linden.* Tree of rapid growth. Leaves dark, glossy green above and pale underneath. Bark of young branches bright green. 7 to 14 feet.



A very inviting driveway in Hohokus, N. J.



One of our first shrubbery borders

Deciduous Shrubs

The chief value of shrubbery lies in its continuous flowering season and in the artistic ways in which it may be planted; moreover, some of the shrubs have edible fruits. Many shrubs, such as the Lilacs, some of the Spireas, Gooseberries, and Currants, produce leaves early in the season, and others, like the Forsythia, Daphne, and Juneberry are covered with blossoms at this time. From early spring until November, leaves and flowers are to be found on deciduous shrubs, and from June until the following spring ornamental fruits can be seen on their branches, from the red berries of the Elder until the barberries end the season. Some of the leaves, like those of the Chokeberry, Thunberg's Barberry, Hazels, Viburnums, and Dogwoods, are beautifully colored in the fall. Even in winter, shrubbery is very attractive on account of the many-colored, graceful stems and branches. Nothing is more effective for shutting out unsightly views of fences, outhouses, back yards, etc., and they are also appropriate for steep slope, in lieu of grass, as after they are once established they do not turn brown, but will take care of themselves, whereas grass needs frequent attention. We give you a list of the best varieties of shrubs for this part of the country. All are of the very highest quality, have a good root system, have been transplanted every two years, and are perfectly clean; in short, they are good, bushy plants in all sizes. We have some very good standards on several varieties of flowering shrubs.

Prices: 35 cts. each, and up, according to size and variety

Althæa · Rose of Sharon

Strong, tall-growing shrubs. Very desirable for flowering all summer; different colors.

Amygdalus

Chinensis rosea plena. *Double Pink-flowering Almond.* Produces, early in spring, an abundance of pleasing pink flowers.

Persica flore albo-plena. *Double White-flowering Almond.* Blooms early in spring. A white variety of the preceding.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Tall-growing shrubs or low trees; desirable in producing a sub-tropical effect, as the leaves are very large and attractive.

Pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). Admirably adapted for rocky banks and slopes, and makes a good hedge. Has graceful, prickly branches and luxuriant foliage.

Spinosa. *Hercules' Club.* Very ornamental, either for groups or planted separately.

Aronia

Melanocarpa (nigra). *Black Chokeberry.* Has very nice large shining leaves which turn a beautiful crimson in the fall. Has a large supply of black berries which are attractive to birds and which stay on the plants until about Christmas.

Azalea

The flowers of the Azalea, which usually cover the entire bush present a gorgeous display of colors in spring. The plants prefer a semi-shaded, moist soil, and with a little extra care, such as a mulch in fall, will give a beautiful floral display the following spring. After flowering, remove seed-pods to increase next season's bloom. (See also Broad-leaved Evergreens.)

Berberis · Barberry

A low, ornamental shrub, very attractive with its bright orange-yellow flowers in spring, red, dark blue, or nearly black fruits in fall, and bright-colored leaves in fall and early winter.

Thunbergii. A pretty Japanese variety of dwarf habit; small leaves, turning to a beautiful red in autumn. 1½ to 3 feet.

Vulgaris. *Common European Barberry.* Yellow flowers, followed in early autumn by orange-scarlet fruit. 1½ to 3 feet.

Vulgaris atropurpurea. *Purple Barberry.* Violet-colored fruit and leaves; very effective when contrasted with lighter foliage. 1½ to 3 feet.

Buddleia · Summer Lilac

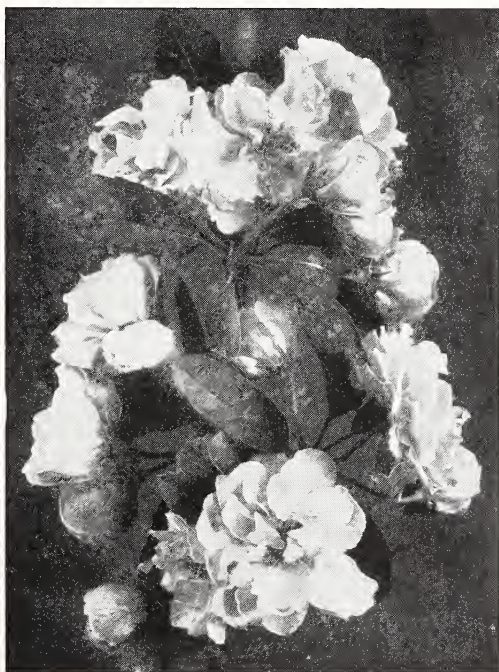
Intermedia. Violet-colored flowers which appear in the summer when few other shrubs are in bloom.

Callicarpa

Purpurea. This is rather a dwarf shrub, which never grows tall, and will make a very nice show on account of the beautiful bead-like berries which quite often cover the entire branches.

Calycanthus · Sweet-scented Shrub

Floridus. *Carolina Allspice.* Large foliage; chocolate-colored, double flowers of delightful fragrance. 1½ to 3½ feet.



Double-flowering Crab. See page 39

Caragana · Pea Tree

Arborescens. A shrub or low tree. Flowers pea-shaped, yellow; blooms in May. 2 to 4 feet.

Chionanthus · White Fringe

Virginica. Especially suited to be grown as a specimen shrub or small tree on the lawn. Is of elegant habit, with dark green, glossy foliage and produces large numbers of showy racemes of pure white feathery flowers in June, and large blue berries in the fall, which form a great attraction for the birds.

Clethra · Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. A slow-growing shrub, with white, very fragrant flowers in midsummer. 2 to 4 feet.

Comptonia · Sweet Fern

Asplenifolia. An attractive undershrub, with fernlike, scented foliage and brownish yellow flowers in late spring. Useful for foliage masses on rocky or barren places. 1 to 3 feet.

Cornus · Dogwood

Sibirica. *Red Siberian Dogwood.* A rare variety, with white berries in fall and bright red bark in winter. 3 to 4½ feet.

Corylus · Hazelnuts

Avellana atropurpurea. *Purple-leaved Filbert.* A conspicuous shrub with large, dark purple leaves. Fine for contrast. 2 to 4 feet.

Avellana aurea. Beautiful golden foliage. 2 to 3 feet.

Cydonia · Japanese Quince

Japonica. A showy and very popular shrub. Blooms very early in the spring, before the leaves appear; brilliant scarlet or white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

Desmodium · Lespedeza

Penduliflorum. Showy shrub, with a mass of pea-shaped, rosy purple flowers. Latest flowering of the shrubs. Dies down to the ground every winter.

Deutzia

Gracilis. A good, hardy, dwarf shrub, yielding a mass of white flowers. 1½ to 2½ feet.

Scabra candidissima. A valuable variety, with pure white, double flowers in profusion. 2 to 4 feet.

Scabra, Pride of Rochester. Very graceful and handsome; double pinkish white flowers. 2½ to 5 feet.



Deutzia gracilis



Forsythia (Golden Bell)

Elæagnus · Silver Thorn

Longipes. Foliage bright green above, yellowish white below; pale yellow flowers in May, hanging in wreaths, followed by scarlet berries in June. Very showy and a great attraction for the birds. 2 to 4 feet.

Euonymus · Spindle Tree; Burning Bush

Alatus. Of more or less spreading habit. The foliage turns a very nice color in the fall, and the wood is covered by a thick layer of cork.

Americanus. *Strawberry Bush.* An upright, native shrub with slender green branches. Its scarlet fruit adds to its beauty in the fall. 2 to 4 feet.

Europæus. *European Burning Bush.* A large shrub, covered with orange-scarlet seed-pods in the fall. 2 to 3 feet.

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

Grandiflora. A beautiful, tall, rapid-growing shrub, covered with dazzling white flowers in May. 3 to 5 feet.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

Intermedia. Bright golden flowers; glossy green foliage; the most floriferous of the Golden Bells. 3 to 5 feet.

Suspensa. *Weeping Golden Bell.* 2½ to 4 feet.

Suspensa Fortunei. Bright yellow bark; dense masses of golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers early in April. 3 to 5 feet.

Viridissima. Covered with yellow, bell-like flowers early in April, before the leaves appear. 3 to 4½ feet.

Hamamelis · Witch Hazel

Japonica. A choice specimen of low growth; queer yellow flowers; blooms just before winter. 2 to 4 feet.

Virginiana. Small, bright yellow flowers in late autumn. 2 to 4 feet.

Hydrangea

Arborescens grandiflora. Is the small-flowering Hydrangea. The flowers, if not cut, turn green and are almost of the same color as the leaves.

Grandiflora. *Snowball Hydrangea.* Large, pure white flowers from May to August; very showy. 2 to 3 feet.

Paniculata grandiflora. This is a beautiful variety and blooms in July when other flowers are scarce. At first the blooms are pure white, changing to pink and old rose; the dried flowers cling to the shrub till midwinter and can be used for home adornment. 2 to 4 feet.



Magnolia stellata

Jasminum • Jasmine; Jessamine

Nudiflorum. *Naked-flowered Jasmine.* Golden yellow flowers which bloom early in spring before the leaves appear. 2 to 6 ft.

Kerria • Globe Flower

Japonica. Green-branched shrub, with yellow flowers, which bloom from June to October. 2 to 4 feet.

Japonica flore-pleno. A double-flowering variety which grows much taller than the preceding. Is a very desirable shrub in large collections.

Ligustrum • Privet

Amurense. Oblong, lustrous green foliage, more hardy than California Privet; grows up to 15 feet.

Ibota. *New Japanese Privet.* Glossy, distinct foliage; white flowers in profusion. 3 to 4 feet.

Ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Fast-growing shrub; popular hedge plant; large, dark green, glossy foliage. Grows well in almost any situation. 4 to 6 feet. See also, Hedge Plants.

Ovalifolium variegatum. Leaves variegated with yellow. Best golden Privet. 1½ to 3 feet.

Tricolor. Leaves margined with white.

Vulgaris. *Common Privet.* Foliage is half evergreen, turning a purple hue in fall. Panicles of white flowers, followed by black berries in the fall. 3 to 5 feet.

Lonicera • Upright Honeysuckle

Fragrantissima. *Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle.* A beautiful shrub of spreading habit. The deep green foliage is almost evergreen. Flowers small, creamy white, very fragrant, appearing before the leaves. 3 to 4 feet.

Morrowii. *Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.* Small, pure white flowers; bright red fruit in August; very attractive.

Tatarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Small, pink flowers; very fragrant; the red fruit which follows is very decorative. 2 to 4 feet.

Tatarica alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Same as above, but has large, creamy white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

Magnolia

Acuminata. Tall, pyramidal tree. Large leaves; flowers greenish yellow or glaucous green; pink cylindric fruit. 5 to 7 feet.

NOTE.—We will take orders for the following varieties as far as we are able to obtain them

Alexandrina. Blooms in early April. 3 to 5 feet.

Atropurpurea. *Dark Purple Japanese Magnolia.* Has the darkest purple flowers of any Magnolia; blooms late in May. 2 to 3 feet.

MAGNOLIA, continued

Soulangeana. One of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, back of petals purple; profuse bloomer.

Stellata (Halleana). Dwarf; pure white, semi-double flowers; delicately fragrant. 1 to 3 feet.

Malus

Angustifolia. *Sweet-scented Flowering Crab.* Has spiny branches and is of very robust growth. Blooms very early in the spring, possessing very nice pink flowers which are followed by round yellow fruit.

Atrosanguinea. Easier to grow into tree shape than the preceding. Has very nice deep red flowers which keep their color. Bears attractive, choice fruit in the fall.

Ioensis Bechtelii. *Double-flowering Crab.* The best variety in existence; as hardy as an oak. Forms very nice pyramidal small trees just loaded in the spring with double, soft pink fragrant flowers.

Myrica · Bayberry

Cerifera. *Wax Myrtle.* Native shrub, almost evergreen, with glossy deep green leaves possessing a spicy fragrance and bearing many small light blue berries which look as if they were made of wax. This is the reason it is given the name of Wax Myrtle.

Pavia · Buckeye Chestnut

Macrostachya. *Dwarf Horse-Chestnut.* Similar to the horse-chestnut, only smaller; leaves smooth; white flowers.

Philadelphus · Mock Orange

Coronarius. *Common Mock Orange.* Early; white, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. 1 ½ to 3 feet.

Coronarius foliis aureis. Golden yellow foliage. 1 ½ to 3 feet.

Coronarius grandiflorus. Tall shrubs; yellowish white flowers; large foliage.

Lemoinei erectus. Upright; very tall; covered with pure white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

Prunus · Plum

Pissardii. *Purple-leaved Plum.* A small tree with maroon-red leaves from spring to fall; very beautiful. 3 to 5 feet.

Pyrus (Aronia) · Chokeberry

Arbutifolia. *Red Chokeberry.* Very ornamental; leaves glabrous above and whitish green below; white flowers, followed by bright red berries. 2 to 4 feet.

Rhodotypos

Kerrioides. Handsome, large foliage; branches clustered with white flowers in spring, followed by jet-black berries which last through the winter. 3 to 4 feet.

Rhus · Sumach

Cotinus. *Smoke Tree; Purple Fringe.* Large-growing shrub, forming broad, round head. Flowers delicate, fringe-like, or feathery in summer; when in bloom has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Very decorative. 2 to 4 feet.

Ribes · Flowering Currants

Aureum. *Missouri Golden or Buffalo Currant.* Small, spicy-scented yellow flowers in abundance in May, followed by dark brown or black fruit. The leaves are three-lobed and of a lustrous shining green color. 2 to 3 feet.



Spiraea Van Houttei

Spiraea

Billiardii. Brown, hairy branches, with double-toothed foliage. Flowers bright pink, rather narrow and dense. July and August. 2 to 5 feet.

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Dwarf shrub; blooms from June to October; crimson-colored flowers. The brightest of all Spireas. 1 to 3 feet.

Callosa. Bluish green leaves; deep rosy flowers; dwarf.

Callosa alba. *Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea.* Blooms all summer.

Opulifolia aurea. Creamy white flowers in clusters; foliage golden.

Prunifolia fl.-pl. *Bridal Wreath.* Tall, handsome, early-flowering shrub, with dark green, shining foliage, turning orange in the fall, and literally covered with an abundance of small, double, white flowers in sprays.

Reevesiana. Tall; slender, arching branches; leaves dark green above, bluish green below; large, pure white flowers in May.

Thunbergii. Dwarf. One of the first to bloom; branches slender and slightly drooping; white flowers.

Van Houttei. *Bridal Wreath.* This is one of the most beautiful of the early-blooming Spireas. Tall; long, slender branches, bending down with their great quantity of white flowers.

Symphoricarpos • Snowberry

Orbiculatus variegatus. Foliage marked white and yellow. Low-growing habit. 2 to 3 feet.

Racemosus. *Waxberry.* Slender branches, usually bending under their weight of white berries. Especially good for steep embankments. 3 to 7 feet.

Vulgaris. *Indian Currant; Coral Berry.* More compact and bushy than the foregoing; valuable on account of its red berries. 2½ to 4 feet.

Syringa • Lilac

The Lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental shrubs and hardly a garden or park is found without them. The fragrance of the flowers is very sweet, with colors varying from dark purple to lilac, pink, and white. They are very showy, especially when in bloom, both as single specimens and in the shrubbery border. After blooming they should be pruned, for if done later it will destroy a large part of the flower-buds for the coming season. They grow in almost any soil, but do best in soil that is rich and moderately moist. We offer varieties best suited for this climate.

Japonica. Glossy leathery leaves; yellowish, white flowers which appear after other Lilacs are through blooming.

Josikæa. *Hungarian Lilac.* Violet flowers, and shining dark green foliage. Single. Late.



Single Lilac

SYRINGA, continued

Persica. Pale lilac flowers in rather loose, broad panicles; slender, arching branches.

Persica alba. White; similar to above.

Rothomagensis. *Rouen Lilac.* Large, broad, red panicles.

Vulgaris. The common purple Lilac. Single.

Vulgaris alba. Fragrant, white flowers.

Vulgaris, Charles X. Large loose trusses; dark lilac red.

Vulgaris, Emile Lemoine. Lilac-rose. Double.

Vulgaris, Pres. Carnot. Lavender with white center. Double.

Vulgaris, Pres. Grevy. Large, lilac-blue panicles; double.

Vulgaris, Souvenir de Louis Spaeth. Dark purple. Single.

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Indica. Slender, upright branches; dull green leaves; pink flowers in long racemes. 2 to 4 feet.

Viburnum · Snowball

Opulus. *Cranberry Bush.* White flowers in May, followed by oval, scarlet berries. Fruit remains on branches and keeps its bright color until the following spring. 2 to 4 feet.

Tomentosum plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* Foliage brownish purple, distinct and attractive; brilliant scarlet berries, turning to black. 3 to 6 feet.

Weigela · Diervilla

Amabilis. One of the hardiest; very free-flowering; flowers, pale or deep rose. June and July. 3 to 6 feet.

Candida. Pure white flowers.

Congo. Of vigorous growth, with abundant, large, purplish crimson flowers. 3 to 6 feet.

Floribunda. Vigorous-growing shrub. Flowers brownish crimson in bud, changing to dark or bright crimson.

Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Erect; very free-flowering; flowers deep carmine-red.

Hybrida nana variegata. Dwarf variety; leaves bordered yellow; flowers deep rose.

Isoline. Flowers white or slightly pink, with yellowish spot in throat. 3 to 5 feet.

Rosea. Rose-colored flowers. Very attractive. 3 to 5 feet.

Steltzneri. Free-flowering; flowers dark red. 3 to 5 feet.



Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Roses

In a general catalogue it is impossible to give an extensive list of Roses. Below we give only an outline of the different types of Roses, and of the Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses we mention only those that we are quite sure will give satisfaction, both in growth and flower.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These are commonly called June Roses, as they chiefly bloom in that month. To insure the best success they require hard pruning every year. Upon application we will give list of the varieties we can supply.

Hybrid Tea Roses

These Roses bloom monthly. They come next in hardiness to the June Roses, and need the same good treatment. Of all improvements we have had in late years in floriculture none is more remarkable than the enormous change in the Hybrid Tea Roses. They are the most useful flowers in the garden if taken care of, and if given proper protection in the fall, they will last a number of years. In color schemes there is no other class of flowers that can compare with them; and you will be surprised how many rosebuds—there is nothing more enjoyable for the dinner table—can be cut from a small rose-bed if well cared for. They commence blooming about the middle of June, and continue flowering until frost kills them, which in sheltered positions sometimes will be about the middle of November. I have never heard of anyone who was disappointed in a bed of Hybrid Tea Roses.

We give below a list of the collection which we recommend very strongly on account of the very robust plants and the very choice varieties.

Price: \$1 each, \$9 per doz., except where otherwise noted

Black Beauty. Dark red.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Velvety scarlet, changing to deep crimson.

Cleveland. Old rose, coppery yellow at base; large flowers.

Columbia. This is a new variety; one of the best pink Roses. \$1.25 each.

Etoile de France. Velvety crimson.

Florence Pemberton. Very large size; creamy white, suffused with light pink.

George C. Waud. Orange-red; perfect in shape.

Gorgeous. Deep orange-yellow.

Grange Colombe. Soft silvery rose shaded yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz. Crimson-scarlet; very robust grower. 75 cts. each.

Harry Kirk. Bright primrose-yellow; good late bloomer.

Hoosier Beauty. Glowing crimson; buds are very long and pointed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This is without a doubt one of the best white Hybrid Tea Roses.

Killarney. The well-known Pink Beauty.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

- Killarney Queen.** A little darker shade than the foregoing.
Konigin Carola. Soft rose.
Lady Alice Stanley. Deep coral-rose.
Lady Ashtown. Pale pink with yellow at the base of the petal.
Lady Pirrie. Reddish salmon.
La France. The oldest Hybrid Tea Rose; a very beautiful pink.
Laurent Carle. Brilliant carmine.
Los Angeles. Of American origin. Is one of the best Roses as to fragrance, shape, and color, which is coral-pink. \$1.25 each.
Louise Catherine Breslau. Of rather branching habit. Flesh-pink.
Marquise de Ganay. Silvery pink.
Miss Cynthia Forde. Brilliant rose-pink.
Mme. Caroline Testout. The same color as La France.
Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral-red, shaded with yellow.
Mme. Jules Bouche. White, shaded pink.
Mme. Leon Pain. Salmon-pink.
Mme. Segond Weber. Rosy salmon.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow. One of the best.
Mrs. Arthur Waddell. Reddish salmon.
Mrs. George Shawyer. Brilliant rose.
Ophelia. Salmon-pink, shaded rose.
Pharisaer. Rosy white, with silvery pink center.
Prince de Bulgarie. Flesh color.
Queen Mary. Canary-yellow, shading to red.
Radiance. Carmine-red. One of the best.
Souvenir de Gustave Prat. Silvery yellow flowers.
Willowmere. Rich pink, shaded yellow.

Austrian Brier Roses

- Harison's Yellow.** Very bright yellow.

Climbing and Trailing Roses

- Aviateur Bleriot.** Bright yellow.
Dorothy Perkins. Soft, light pink.
Excelsa. Deep crimson.
Hiawatha. Brilliant scarlet; single.
Lady Gay. Cherry-pink; one of the fastest growers.
Snowdrift. Snow-white flowers.
White Dorothy Perkins. Pure white.

Baby Rambler

All the leading varieties at current prices.



Climbing Roses in variety used to good effect



Foundation planting of Evergreens with *Ampelopsis Veitchii* covering house

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Hardy, trailing vines are fine for covering bare spots and shady places on lawns and under trees; excellent screen for verandas, terraces, walls, etc.

Price: 35 cts. and up

Ampelopsis

Quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* Large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in fall. Clings to any rough surface without support.

Veitchii. *Boston or Japanese Ivy.* Rapid growing; beautiful, green foliage, changing to brilliant tints in fall. Hardy and very popular. Clings to any rough surface without support.

Aristolochia • Dutchman's Pipe

Sipho. A rapid-growing climber, bearing brownish colored flowers resembling a pipe; fine light green leaves.

Bignonia • Trumpet Flower

Radicans. Strong-growing vine with yellow-red flowers.

Clematis

Always in great demand, and for beautiful colors cannot be excelled. We can supply all the standard varieties.

Paniculata. *Japanese Virgin's Bower.* The best and prettiest of garden vines; a profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage. Flowers small, white and very fragrant, produced in great profusion in late summer. Strong, field-grown plants.

Euonymus

Radicans. Hardy, dense-growing, trailing, self-clinging vine; dull green leaves, with white veins.

Hedera • Ivy

Helix. *English Ivy.* One of the most popular vines; small, fine leaves; very hardy. Extensively used for covering brick and stone walls.

Jasminum • Jasmine

Nudiflorum. *Naked-flowered Jasmine.* Yellow flowers; blooms in March and April.

Loniceræ · Honeysuckle

Brachypoda. White flowers.

Halleana. *Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.* Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant; constant bloomer.

Japonica. *Pink Woodbine.* Has purplish stems and leaves, flowers pink and white; fragrant.

Lycium

Chinense. *Chinese Box Thorn.* Hardy and vigorous; for trellis and embankment; small, purple flowers; scarlet berries in fall and winter.

Vinca · Periwinkle

Minor. Low, creeping plant; valuable for covering the ground in very shady places where grass will not grow.

Wistaria

Chinensis. *Chinese Wistaria.* Strong grower; climbs high and twines tightly. Blooms early in summer; flowers sky-blue.

Hedge Plants

Price: \$3 per 100 and up, according to size and variety

Althæa · Rose of Sharon

Strong, straight-growing shrubs, with beautiful flowers in autumn, when few other plants bloom. Good grower; very hardy; rich foliage; very good hedge plants. 2 to 4 feet.

Berberis · Barberry

Thunbergii. Low, dense, horizontal growth; large brilliant fruit remains on the branches until the following spring; has very bright red coloring in fall. Requires little attention or pruning and is perfectly hardy. 15 inches to 2½ feet.

Vulgaris. The common old-fashioned Barberry, quite often found in the New England States near old farmhouses. It is very attractive in late fall and winter on account of the numerous scarlet berries it bears. 2 feet.

Vulgaris atropurpurea. *Purple-leaved Barberry.* Very pretty for a colored hedge. 1½ to 2 feet.

Cratægus · Hawthorn

Oxyacantha. *Common English Hawthorn.* Fine for hedge planting; single white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

Deutzia

Gracilis. A dwarf, compact hedge plant, with a mass of beautiful, white flowers in June. Needs little attention to keep in order. 1 to 1½ feet.

Forsythia

Intermedia. Foliage glossy green; flowers golden yellow. Can be kept in shape as well as California privet and has an abundance of yellow flowers in spring. 2 to 4 feet.

Japanese Rosa Rugosa

Makes an ornamental as well as serviceable flowering hedge. White and red hybrid varieties. Good for exposed positions. Stems thickly furnished with prickles, thus keeping out intruders and eliminating the use of unsightly fences. Foliage shining dark green; flowers from June to September. In winter covered with scarlet berries. 1½ to 2 feet.

Ligustrum · Privet

Ovalifolium. *California Privet.* The most popular of hedge plants; has large, glossy, dark green foliage; leaves remain on until late in winter. 1½ to 5 feet.



Elberta Peaches. See page 47

Fruit Trees

We recommend northern-grown fruit trees to our customers, as they will give far better satisfaction than southern- or western-grown trees. While the list of fruits offered is short, yet we have selected and offer only the very best, tried in our own nursery, and proved to be what we represent them to be—first class in every respect, and if planted carefully are almost sure to succeed. When the trees are received they should at once be planted in rich prepared soil. Separate and spread the roots carefully. They should be freely watered and a good mulch will prove most beneficial in their development. Branches of last year's growth should be well cut back to encourage the growth of the new shoots.

If customers desire any varieties that are not mentioned in this catalogue, we have made arrangements with a large firm in New York State, and can supply any order on comparatively short notice. Read guarantee on second page of cover.

Price: 75 cts. and up, according to size and variety

Apples (2 years)

SUMMER

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy, subacid; free grower. Usually bears fruit two or three years after planting.

AUTUMN

Fall Pippin. Large, roundish oblong; yellow; flesh tender; rich and delicious. October to December.

Gravenstein. Large; pale yellow; crisp. October to December.

WINTER

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, and rich. Very productive. December to March.

Northwestern Greening. Large; yellow; flesh yellowish green, juicy, subacid. February to April.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round; rather acid; juicy. Excellent for dessert and cooking. December to April.

Winesap. Large, round; deep red; keeps long; good bearer. December.

CRAB-APPLE

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson. October.

Apricots

Early Golden. A splendid variety. Large, roundish; rich, golden yellow; fine quality; very abundant. July.

Cherries

OXHEARTS

Black Tartarian. Large; black; tender and of rich flavor.

Governor Wood. Large; nearly white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. Late June.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. July.

Schmidt Bigarreau. One of the largest; deep mahogany; dark flesh, juicy and rich flavor. July.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

Early Richmond. Dark red; melting, juicy, with sprightly flavor. Good for cooking and preserving. Late May.

Peaches

Peaches prefer a light, rich soil, which must be kept free from weeds. An occasional application of wood ashes or slaked lime is very beneficial.

Crawford Early. Fruit large, oblong; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy. Early September.

Crosby. Medium; bright orange-yellow, with streaks of carmine. Middle September.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow and of delicious flavor. Best for home planting. Early September.

Stump the World. Large, white and bright red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Late September.

Pears

Grow in almost any soil, but succeed best in heavy, deep clay. Enriching the soil moderately with decayed manure is very beneficial.

SUMMER

Bartlett. Buttery, very juicy, highly flavored. Middle September.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish and melting; flushed red on sunny side. August.

AUTUMN

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large; golden yellow when ripe; juicy, melting, flesh slightly coarse. One of the best for canning. October to November.

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown; flesh whitish, exceedingly juicy, buttery; hardiest of all. September to October.

Plums

These do best when planted in rich, heavy loam, well drained.

Abundance. Amber color; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet; productive. September.

Bradshaw. One of the best yellow Plums.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; abundant bearer. September.

Damson. Large; excellent quality. Fine for canning. October.

Fellenberg. One of the best red Plums.

Green Gage. Small; greenish yellow, marked with red; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine flavor. One of the best. Late September.

Shropshire. Medium; dark purple; productive. September.

Quinces

Best results will be obtained in a deep, rich soil, well mulched with decayed manure. Quinces are highly esteemed for cooking, preserving and making jellies.

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender; excellent flavor. October.

Morus • Mulberry

The Mulberry is used as an ornamental as well as a fruit-bearing tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning. Succeeds best in rich, sandy loam.

Russian. Rapid grower; hardy; fruit medium size and good, varying from white to black.

Juglans • Walnuts

Sieboldiana. *Japanese Walnut.* Good-growing tree; handsome form and immense foliage. Bears abundant clusters of smooth, thin-shelled nuts; meat sweet and of good quality.

Grapes (2 to 4 years old)

- Agawam.** Red. Large bunches; tender and juicy; good bearer.
Catawba. Red. Bunches large and loose; berries large; when fully ripe are a dark coppery color.
Concord. Black. Fine market leader. Large, handsome clusters of luscious berries; splendid flavor; reliable and productive.
Niagara. White. Medium to large bunch; berries large and round; skin thin but tough; flesh slightly pulpy; tender, sweet and delightful.
Worden. Black. Large, compact and handsome; large, luscious berries.

Small Fruits

It is always a pleasure to have berries grown in one's own garden. Caring for small fruit trees takes up little time. Trim them slightly after they have fruited, apply a good mulch, and the following season there will be a nice crop of fresh berries. We offer a few of the best varieties for home consumption.

Price: 75 cts. per doz. and up according to size and variety

Currants

These should prove a valuable addition to any garden, on account of their many uses. They are of easy culture.

- Black Champion.** Black. Very large; unsurpassed for wine, jams, and jelly.
Fay's Prolific. Deep red. Great bearer. Large and productive.
Red Dutch. Immense bunches; very productive.

Gooseberries

Best results are obtained when planted in rich soil. Trim and cut out old wood in spring to keep them bearing and in good shape.

- Downing.** Fruit large, roundish; light green; juicy.
Industry. Berries large, dark red, fine flavor; very productive.

Raspberries

Do best in good, rich soil, with plenty of manure. Cut out old wood (which bore last crop of fruit) early the next spring. Should be planted about 5 feet apart in the rows and 3 feet between the plants.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

- Cuthbert** (Queen of the Market). Red; very large and firm; sweet and luscious.
St. Regis. New. Bright crimson; large berries; flavor sweet and rich. Bears all through summer and fall.

Blackberries

- Erie.** Large; good quality; early.

Dewberries

- Logan Raspberry-Blackberry.** Fruit like large Blackberries; dark red; mild, pleasant flavor. Excellent for table and canning.

Strawberries

Strawberries do best in a rich, rather moist soil and a cool season; they should be mulched in the fall in order to protect them during the winter. Remove the mulching in spring. They bear the best and largest as well as the most berries the first and second years. No garden should be without at least a few of them. We offer a few varieties of sterling merit, that will produce a bountiful supply for the home table from the beginning to the end of the season.

We assume no responsibility at all for these plants in case they do not live.

Price: \$2.50 per 100; potted plants in the fall \$7 per 100

- Gandy.** Perfect. The standard, late variety.
Glen Mary. Perfect. Large size. One of the best. Late.
Nick Ohmer. Perfect. Giant Strawberry; never misshapen. Midseason.
Progressive. Everbearing; very sweet. Not suited for shipping.

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Hardy Perennials Conifers Trees, Shrubs



*If satisfied with our service, tell your
neighbors. If not, please tell us.*

PARAMUS NURSERY, Inc.

Successors to K. E. de WAAL MALEFYT

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
